Aufgule 1

$$d\bar{w} f = \frac{3}{2\pi} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \qquad (= Sp)$$

$$| vol f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_4} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_4} - \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial x_3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$| vol f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_4} - \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_4} \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_4} - \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$| vol f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_4} - \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_4} - \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $d\bar{w} \vec{f} = 3$, $rof \vec{f} = 0$

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/x_2 & 0 \\ \frac{x_2}{3} & \frac{x_1}{x_1^2 x_2^2} & \frac{x_1}{3} & \frac{x_1}{3} \\ -\frac{x_1}{1 \hat{x} |^3} & -\frac{x_2}{1 \hat{x} |^3} & \frac{x_3}{1 \hat{x} |^3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$dif \hat{f} = \frac{x_1}{3\sqrt[3]{x_1^2 x_2^2}} - \frac{x_3}{1\vec{x}^3}$$

$$fof f = \left(-\frac{x_{z}}{(\overline{x})^{3}} \right) \frac{x_{1}}{(\overline{x})^{3}} \frac{x_{2}}{3\sqrt[3]{x_{1}^{2}} x_{2}^{2}} - \frac{1}{x_{z}} \right)$$

Auf gale 1

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_{1} & 3 & 0 \\ \frac{x_{1}e^{i\vec{x}1}}{i\vec{x}1} & \frac{x_{2}e^{i\vec{x}1}}{i\vec{x}1} & \frac{x_{3}e^{i\vec{x}1}}{i\vec{x}1} \\ x_{3} & 0 & x_{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d\bar{w}\,\hat{f} = 3x_1 + \frac{x_2 e^{|\hat{x}|}}{|\hat{x}|}$$

$$|\hat{x}| = \left(-\frac{x_3 e^{|\hat{x}|}}{|\hat{x}|} - x_3 + \frac{x_1 e^{|\hat{x}|}}{|\hat{x}|} - 3\right)$$

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^2 + 3x_2 \\ e^{|\vec{x}|} \\ x_1 x_3 + 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

· analytis of

$$\vec{f}(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ e^{\sqrt{2}i} \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

. 1. Naterung für Xo=(0,1,1)

$$\Delta \vec{x} = \vec{x} - \vec{x}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(\vec{x}_0) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ e^{i \vec{x}_0} \end{pmatrix}$$

I für Xo levedreb, weil Ent wier leng cem Xo

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ e^{3} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -e^{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{f}_{n}(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ (1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}i})e^{i\vec{x}} \end{pmatrix}$$

für
$$\vec{x}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Nærevenny für
$$X_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{f}(\vec{x}_o) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ e^{i\vec{x}} \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_{z}(\vec{x}) = f(\vec{x}_{0}) + \int \Delta \vec{x}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ e^{i\pi} \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -e^{i\pi} \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{f}(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ (1 - \frac{1}{4}) e^{i\vec{x}} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \vec{f}(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

· Bever ne Abstânele:

1. Note very
$$|\vec{f}(\vec{x}) - \vec{f}_1(\vec{x})| = \sqrt{1^2 + \frac{1}{2}e^{2\sqrt{2}}}$$

2. Notemn
$$|\vec{f}(\vec{x}) - \vec{f}_2(\vec{x})| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}e^{2f\vec{z}}}$$

2) Abstand zwisden Naturny and analytisher Lösung ist für $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 = (1,1,0)$ besser. Aufgahe 3

a)
$$\vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} c_4 \\ c_5 \\ c_c \\ c_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{-R_{AB} - R_{AC}}{R_{AB}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} -R_{AB} - R_{AC}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -R_{AB} & -R_{BB} & 0 & 0 \\ -R_{CD} & 0 & -R_{CD} & 0 \\ 0 & R_{BD} & R_{CD} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Realhons valen:
$$R := RAB$$

dann
 $RBD = ZR$
 $RAC = 3R$
 $RCD = 3R$

$$=) \quad 0 = (-R_{AB} - R_{AC} - \partial)(-R_{BD} - \partial)(-R_{CO} - \partial) \partial$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = -(R_{AD} + R_{AC}) = -4R$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = -R_{BO} = -2R$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = -R_{CD} = -3R$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = 0$$

Seif gebe 3

Eigen vez boren:

Zu lösendes Sleidrungs System:

$$I \quad (-4R - \lambda) C_A = 0$$

$$\mathcal{I} \qquad \qquad \mathcal{R} \quad \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{A}} = (\mathcal{R}_{8p}^{2k} + \lambda) \, \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{R}}$$

$$\overline{U} = C_{E} = -\frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{3}{4}(-\frac{3}{2})$$

$$T=> C_A=0$$

$$\vec{C}_z = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{c}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_{A} = 0, C_{B} = 0, C_{C} = 0 \text{ setze } C_{E} = 1 \Rightarrow C_{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Aufgale &

V= Sue dxdydz

(lugel

warle trugel Roor dinaber

X= V= sin 9 ces q

Y= V sind sing

dxdydz= Odvdddp

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left(\cos^2 t \sin^2 z - 1 \right) = r^2 \left[\cos^2 \theta \sin \theta + \sin^3 \theta \right]$$

$$= r^2 \sin \theta$$

Aufguhe 4

Aufque 4

7 glinder

wirle 7 glinder Roor denaler

 $X = V \cos \varphi$ $Y = V \sin \varphi$ $Z = \frac{1}{2}$

dxdydz = 0 dvdqd4

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi - v \sin \varphi & 0 \\ \sin \varphi & v \cos \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= v \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= V$$

= 5 d4 o 5 dq o 5 v dv

 $V = \pi R^2 H$

Volumen des Z glinden